

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - - May 29, 1896.

The druggists will rejoice over the revised schedule of doctors' charges, as there will be a large increase in the demand for patent medicines. When physicians are consulted upon their part in adopting the schedule the majority try to prove an alibi.

No less conservative journal than Bradstreet's Journal of Finance speaks of the plan for the reorganization of the San Francisco and St. Louis Railway Company as "The Frisco Reorganization." It is apparent that Bradstreet is not looking for patronage in San Francisco. Some subscribers may be gained, however, in Oakland.

When the New York World telegraphed Major Wm. McKinley to ask his position on the money question, the reply was: "Give the World my compliments and say I have nothing to say." The San Francisco Examiner put the same question and got no reply. According to the old German proverb—"speech is silver, silence is golden"—McKinley must be a gold standard candidate.

The beautiful tribute paid the memory of Kate Field by our correspondent, M. W. C., will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of those in Hawaii who had the pleasure of acquaintance with the noted newspaper woman. The people of Hawaii knew Kate Field as a bright, active newspaper writer, and it is pleasing indeed to obtain a short sketch of her early life and the associations that did so much toward shaping her strong womanly character.

The possession of Delagoa Bay, in South Africa, is as likely as anything else to set fire to the powder magazine down there. The "Moscow Journal" points out the danger to other European powers interested in African affairs if Great Britain is allowed to get possession. The proposal is made that a congress should be summoned which should declare the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marquez to be neutral territory. This might very well come from either France or Germany. The chances are, however, that diplomacy will not be "in it." The whole of Europe and Africa is really spoiling for a fight.

The San Francisco Argonaut is cut with a powerful article showing that the sugar trust is breaking up the rebellion in Cuba. The Argonaut claims that Gomez is no Cuban, but a native of San Domingo, a soldier of fortune, whose sword has been for hire by whomsoever paid him well, and that at the present time he is hired by the sugar trust. It further charges that the same corporation furnishes bogus information to the various press associations, and lastly that some of the large dailies in the cities are subsidized for the same purpose. The Argonaut may have hit the nail on the head, but then again it may not. Its politics, it must be remembered, are diametrically opposed to those of the trust.

When General Weyler said that he would resign unless the American filibusters captured on the Competitor were put to death, the United States Consul General informed the Spanish hirelings that if the Americans were executed he should close the consulate and demand his passports. This put a different phase on the matter and the American prisoners are still alive. Meanwhile other filibustering ships are being sent from American ports, and more American money is being given to aid the Cuban insurgents. Slowly but surely the Cubans are gaining ground, and it is only a matter of time before they will force General Weyler to withdraw, and Spain's iron hand will be thrown off forever.

There seems to be very little doubt that the income tax bill will pass the Senate. The measure is intensely popular and will be used at the next election as one of the strong planks. There is every hope that with a graded income tax the burdens of the poor may be considerably relieved. What must be got rid of is the poll tax, and there seems quite a probability of being able to reduce the road and school tax a dollar each, thus reducing the direct tax of the working man to two dollars per annum, and that is what it should be. This crude method of taxation of the past should give way to scientific methods. We may not reach ideal taxation, for that would be "no taxation" according to some, but we can get the burdens properly adjusted, and that is what statesmen are for.

Dr. Goodhue thinks doctors ought not to pay a license any more than ministers of the gospel. The doctor forgets,

however, that the ministers have not formed a combination to have their pay raised. According to Dr. Goodhue's argument, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. Consequently the preachers might form a combination and maintain that the parish shall have sermons as they pay for them. Five-minute speeches might be held at five dollars; good, red-hot half-hour sermons at fifty dollars; old sermons from the preacher's barrel, twenty-five dollars; parish calls, three dollars each, and so on to the end of the chapter. Since the new physician schedule was made out it is hard for the common, everyday citizen to make out where the business end begins and the labor for humanity leaves off in a physician's practice.

It is currently reported that the scale of prices adopted by the Medical Association is to be forwarded to the various medical centers. Wherever the prices are seen there will be an immigration of medics ready to cut rates and prove that competition is the life of trade. We can imagine a halcyon time when we shall have advertisements as follows: "Dr. Jones, post mortems a specialty, only \$3 a piece; come one, come all," or, "Dr. Robinson cures coughs and colds at 50 cents a piece and the medicine thrown in; no cure, no pay. Beats Dr. Smith's dollar all hollow." Seriously, there is more truth than poetry in the above. Doctors are constantly writing out to get information about this place, and many men would be quite willing to come and work for far less incomes than most of our physicians are pocketing. It looks very much as if the Medical Association made a bite and now finds it hard work to chew it.

A good example of the high standard of San Francisco journalism is given in the reports of Dr. Dille's lecture on the Islands, as printed respectively by the Examiner, Call and Bulletin. The Examiner says Dr. Dille was pleased and predicted political and financial prosperity for the Islands. According to the Call, Dr. Dille believes a revolution is the next thing on the tapis, and the Government is resting on the ragged edge of political discontent. Again the Bulletin credits Dr. Dille with saying that every important political office is held by the son of a missionary. To find out from the San Francisco papers what Dr. Dille really did say is harder than mastering a Chinese puzzle. A good motto for a majority of the San Francisco papers would be, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." In the report of Dr. Dille's remarks the iron hand of the managing editor, who shapes the policy of the paper, is displayed with more prominence than Dr. Dille's ideas.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia is filling the space of a large number of papers. It is hard to make people understand what a folly and even more, what a crime such an exhibition is. With a country whose provinces are impoverished, whose officials are underpaid, with a population that is in some parts bordering on starvation, with undeveloped lands, to take the millions that are going to be spent and shower them upon what is, after all, only an exalted circus procession, is not, at this stage of the world's progress, only folly but deep wrong to the proletariat. It is wonderful how such follies hang on. Years ago it was considered an honor for a great statesman to carve a wing off a fowl for a king, or for a high bred and cultivated lady to hand a queen her shift. Since those days a good many kings have had to carve their own fowls, if they had the luck to have them, and there have been queens who have been glad to have a shift at all. The philosophy of the above is that it seems absurd to give as much space to the Russian pageantry as is being given, and that the world likes such stuff and is not very much advanced after all.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUGAR MARKET.

The prospects of the sugar industry in New South Wales do not seem very promising. The industry was started twenty-six years ago and has grown to such an extent that there are now in the colony 28,000 acres under cane, all of which are owned by 1,600 farmers, while the cultivation and manufacture employ some 3,500 men more. These are all white men.

The Government has started to take the duty off sugar gradually, and the statement is made that it will be impossible for the farmers to cultivate the cane to pecuniary advantage unless a duty of £3 per ton is kept up. The only alternative, as stated in the "Sydney Herald," is to employ colored labor to cultivate the cane, and to employ similar labor in manufacturing it. Mr. Knox, the president of the sugar refinery at Sydney, says: "This we will not do. White men can do all the work in connection with cane in this colony; but if the fiscal policy prevents their employment we will face the destruc-

tion of the industry rather than take any part in the introduction of colored laborers from India or elsewhere."

DR. WHITE ON CRIME.

Fortunately we have very few crimes of violence on these Islands. But Dr. Andrew D. White, late president of Cornell University and now a member of the Venezuela Commission, has made a great sensation with an address upon "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He showed in his address that there was an increase in the number of criminals. In 1850 there were 300 prisoners for every million of inhabitants; in 1860, over 600; in 1870, nearly 900, and in 1880 over 1,200. The number of homicides in the States for a period of seven years ending with last year was 47,468. The homicides for 1895 were 10,500. The point made by Dr. White was the extreme lenity of the law and the fact that the execution follows so long after the commission of the crime that the deterrent effect of the sentence is wholly lost.

Dr. White said it had got to that pitch in the United States that the idea had taken root that society and not the individual was the criminal, and that finally this had taken the form of the assertion that society had no right to punish the criminal, only to reform him. To remedy this state of things he recommended more elementary teaching of morals in schools, more practical preaching from the pulpits, and prompt punishment of crime.

The address has met varied comment. It is claimed that Dr. White's statistics are wrong, and that of the 10,500 homicides reported for 1895 some of the prisoners will be proved to be innocent, and that the same may be true of prisoners for other crimes. This line of argument does not seem to militate strongly against Dr. White's thesis. He has put his hand upon a plague spot and called attention to a state of things that is no credit to any nation, and he has very forcibly shown how wrong is the morbid sentimentality over criminals condemned for crimes of violence. We may consider ourselves lucky here that no such feelings exist among us, or if they do that they are not expressed.

A FRAUD.

The irrepressible Brackenridge sent forward his usual crop of orders by last mail. How much coin Brackenridge has collected it is difficult to say; he certainly must obtain small sums in order to enable him to get about. This paper has only heard of two instances where he actually got coin, but there are doubtless similar instances where the sufferers have pocketed their loss and said not a word. But Brackenridge's method must give him a good deal of free feeding. Placing these big bogus orders for machinery, hardware and goodness knows what, naturally leads him to be dined and wine and generally to be taken round by his dupes.

It really is time that the Foreign Office should notify its consuls in the United States that this man is a fraud, and the consuls should get upon his tracks and expose him.

The man has no status whatever. He was discharged from the service of the Board of Education for immoral conduct. He owns no property here. He represents no firms here. If he is not stopped he will some day make a big strike and let some firm in for a big pile of money. He has managed, during his short residence here, to get hold of the names of our most prominent firms and to make himself acquainted with the personal traits of those in charge. With a few letters and unbounded cheek, he is just having as nice a time as possible in the United States.

SCRYMSER VS. SPALDING.

A pamphlet recently published in Washington gives both sides of the question on cable matters. It consists of two letters, both addressed to Hon. John Sherman as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, one written by Jas. A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, and the other a reply to it, written by Wager Swayne on behalf of the New Jersey Company.

Mr. Scrymser's letter sets out to prove that Colonel Spalding is not a pioneer in the Pacific cable undertaking; that the Pacific Cable Company of New York is not in alliance with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and that Mr. Scrymser, as president of said company, has not unreasonably refused to merge his interests with the New Jersey company.

Exactly what force there is to the objection of Colonel Spalding's not being a pioneer in the Pacific cable is not very clear. A Pacific cable has been talked of for the past thirty years. Colonel Spalding goes to the United States with a concession from the Hawaiian Government in 1895, because Mr. Scrymser had talked of such a project in 1870, a project which for sixteen years past has not been revived. It does not seem any reason why no one else should go forward with the work. The fact is that the essential differ-

ence between the two companies is that the Spalding company is, and the Scrymser company is not, willing to provide the Hawaiian people with an inter-island telegraph system, and it is Colonel Spalding's determined effort to keep the requirements for the inter-island telegraph that have prevented the Scrymser people from merging the interests of the two companies, which, on those conditions, Colonel Spalding was quite willing to do. This upsets the defense on the third charge.

A counter charge was made against the Spalding company, that it was merely a tool of Sir John Pender, and that the line would go into British control, has been met and disproved, and is further covered by allowing the United States the privilege of taking over the line at any time.

PASS IT!

When a measure is thoroughly popular it is wise for the legislative body to pass it, otherwise the people and the legislative body get at logger heads, and that is not a good condition of affairs—for the legislative body.

Today will come up for discussion in the Senate the income tax bill. It is a measure thoroughly approved by the lower house, it is endorsed by the Minister of Finance, it is most popular with the people. To block it will be blocking what the people desire, and legislators, be they Representatives or be they Senators, are placed in their positions by the people to do the will of the people.

The income tax bill in its present form is, after all, purely experimental, but it is but bare justice that the experiment should be tried. We have no fear of the result. No minister of finance or chancellor of an exchequer, once he has tried an income tax measure as a means of raising revenue, will ever willingly relinquish it; no sensible man who takes the trouble to inform himself both on theoretical and practical taxation can deny the equity of this method of taxation.

We have urged the income tax in these columns with what power was in us, we have shown the history of it, we have shown its workings, and we have shown that it, of all taxes, is the fairest and most equitable, and that it lays the burdens on the shoulders most able to bear them.

With an income tax measure experimented on, the Minister of Finance can in 1898 bring forward such a reform in our system of taxation as will enable him to relieve the men of small incomes from the undue burden which is now laid upon them. Mr. Gladstone struggled for a "free breakfast table," we would struggle for an income of two hundred dollars being entirely exempt from taxation.

The question is before the Senate today. May their action be in the line of progress.

ARTISTIC MR. HILLIARD.

Another freak has broken loose in the United States and aspires to make himself famous by airing his opinions on Hawaiian affairs. We refer to Mr. Hilliard, the artist who came to Honolulu ostensibly to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. Mr. Hilliard was interviewed by a representative of the Denver News, and as a result we have the beautiful collection of artistic lies given in another column. If the Denver publication quoted Mr. Hilliard correctly, he started in with a lie and wound up with fabrications, thereby showing his intense gratitude for the kindly reception given him by Honolulu people and the Hawaiian money squandered for his works of art.

Mr. Hilliard came to Honolulu with the advance advertising dodger that he was commissioned to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. The dodger worked and Mr. Hilliard got what he wanted—advertising. When Rudolph Spreckels came to town shortly after Mr. Hilliard's arrival, nothing was heard of the wonderful volcano picture. Mr. Hilliard came, sold a few pictures, painted a few pictures and then left the country, but if he painted any picture for the Spreckels he did his work in the witching hours of midnight when no one could see him. Possibly he was like the little boy in the song, who didn't saw the wood—because he couldn't if he would. Unless Mr. Hilliard copied one of Howard Hitchcock's pictures while going up on the steamer, we will give the Denver newspaper men a valuable premium if they will locate the Hilliard volcano picture that is now "the property of the sugar magnate."

Then Mr. Hilliard turned his attention to politics. What he wants people to think he knows has filled a column in a Denver paper. What he doesn't know would fill the Denver paper for every day during the next year. If the artist left Honolulu for fear of a rebellion, it was a pending rebellion among the lovers of art, who had treated him very courteously. If he saw political trouble pending, he saw more than anyone else had been able to discover. But in the face of the statements about the volcano picture we anticipate he could see most anything in his mind's eye and then make himself believe it.

The statement about the Portuguese dislike for President Dole is a lie pure and simple. Whatever grievance the Portuguese may have, they respect and honor the President of the Republic. The Portuguese have never asked for higher wages, consequently the President has never been "obliged to grant" a demand. If the Portuguese are assisted by the Chinese and Japanese, Mr. Hilliard is the first to make it known. Should any one be laboring under such an hallucination, we would suggest that they talk five minutes with the first Portuguese citizen that can be found.

Strawberries, poi and dog constitute the national diet—so says Hilliard. To all appearance the strawberries he ate went to his head. Hilliard's pet dog, which the natives tried to capture, was never seen in Honolulu. He probably kept the beast in the same box with the volcano picture. It is impossible to reply to every misstatement by the artistic Mr. Hilliard, since there is hardly a line of the purported interview that does not contain a misrepresentation; but for the benefit of our Denver friends it seems proper to state that Artist Hilliard is seeking in Denver what he sought in Honolulu—advertising. This time at the expense of the Honolulu public.

MR. HILLIARD HAD A DOG.

A recent cable gram received from the coast says that Mr. Hilliard—artistic Hilliard—had a dog. Naturally, learning this news, we feel called upon to offer a most humble apology. Mr. Hilliard did have a dog, "more's the pity." Not a common everyday beast of the street was that Hilliard dog, but a beautiful, intellectual, artistic, pie-faced Japanese pug that loved its master dearly. One day the dog fell off the second story veranda of the Hawaiian Hotel, and, according to the story of the artist, was "knocked clean out of its head." Mr. Hilliard's remarks on the occasion expressed a combination of wrath and sorrow—wrath because the hotel verandas were built so that a dog could jump off the dizzy brink, and sorrow on account of the apparent fatal results to the quadruped. His first thought was to go to Minister Willis and bring suit for damages against the Hawaiian Government, but having heard of Julius Palmer's escapade with the roosters, he desisted and sent for a doctor.

Under the influence of a wise look from the physician, it—the dog—regained what little sense it ever had. When the "dear creature" began to show signs of life, Mr. Hilliard took it in his arms, whereupon the coy, artistic pug placed its fore paws about its master's neck, and tears, great salt tears of gratitude and beastly affection, fell in torrents from the dog's eyes and were mopped up in the shirt front of the artist. At this point the doctor departed and the curtain fell with appropriate red lights and soft music.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Hilliard had a dog, consequently we may have been too harsh in our criticism. Possibly Mr. Hilliard's nerves were so thoroughly torn to shreds by the calamity that befell the beast of his heart that he really did think that the natives were attempting to capture the animal. Possibly the fear grew upon him to such an extent that he left the country to save the life of his dog. Possibly he got to thinking so much of his dog that he forgot the volcano picture. Possibly when the Denver News representative saw Mr. Hilliard his thoughts were on the dog and he didn't know what he was talking about. Who can tell? Mr. Hilliard knows, but it is doubtful if he says anything about it. Peace be to the memory of Artistic Hilliard—and his dog.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

Dink Botts, Hoke Smith and others to the President of Hayti:

We hail thee as one of us!
Thou art no sham,
President of Hayti, sir,
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as President;
Here's our salaam
To thee as one of us,
T. Simon Sam.

Long life and prosperity;
Thou art no clam;
Thou art no bivalve,
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as one of us.
Pass us a yam,
And we'll eat to the glory of
T. Simon Sam.

—New York Sun.

WHY STRIKES FAIL.

Eugene V. Debs Says It is a Question of Contest of Stomachs.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—"I consider strikes a failure," said Eugene V. Debs today. "That is, I consider them a failure under existing conditions. A strike in these days is almost lost as soon as it is begun. It is a question of the endurance of a man's stomach. On the one side you have the man or men who can eat three meals a day for an indefinite time. He can afford to lose a little trade that he may retain his hold upon the man who labors. But with the man who works for wages it soon becomes the fight of his stomach against the man who eats three meals a day, and a man's stomach is limited. This is why I say a strike is a failure as soon as it begins."

BY AUTHORITY.

THURSDAY, June 11th, 1896, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 27th, 1896.
4314-3t 1763-3t

MR. EDWIN OMSTED has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

S. W. WILCOX, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice St. D. G. Walters, M.D., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held this day Dr. N. B. Emerson was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX,
Secretary Board of Health.
1761-3t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1896.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 21, 1896. 1761-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government Land will be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m., June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-foot strip across any of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikamalo, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3½ miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikamalo lots, from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, \$6 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 15, 1896.
1760-4t

